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Agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ON THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

BENJAMIN GUILD, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR — It is but a few days since I saw or knew of the premiums offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the best cultivated farms; and a less number, since I thought of offering mine. Not being in the habit of writing, I fear I shall make a bungling hand at it. I do not suppose that mine will compare with many in Massachusetts, where there has been thousands laid out; but believing that I have made considerable improvements within a few years, with small expense; I therefore offer my farm, which lies in the East parish of Attleborough, containing about three hundred acres of land, lying nearly square. The soil is variable as to quality; there are about twenty acres of old fields, worn out, lying at one corner; about fifty acres deep black loam, and nearly clear of stones; about thirty acres of meadow or low land; about one hundred acres of wood-land lying upon one side; and another part of strong, moist, cold land, which never was ploughed, and might nearly all be made into excellent mowing land, but it is used as pasture. — My English mowing lies at the head of a small spring brook, and has something of the shape of a plate, except that there is one place for the water to pass off; and the meadow or low land lies on said brook, to where it enters Ten Mile River.

Two hundred acres of this farm I purchased about ten years since, for which I paid five thousand dollars. The said farm was very much run out, having been let for a number of years. The first year I cut but three tons of English hay, that could be called good, on the farm that I sold. Two or three of the last years, I suppose I have cut from forty to fifty tons yearly. The last year I kept an account of what I sold, which was about eighteen tons, which I put into a barn by itself; that I sold for sixteen dollars per ton, by carting it five miles to Pawtucket. The remainder of my English hay I put into another barn for my stock; and it was quite certain that I did not sell half of it. This year I think I have put into the same barn twenty tons, for fall, which filled a thirty by forty feet barn, when it was first put up. I put more than this into another barn, for my stock. Of said hay all but about two loads was cut on the said two hundred acres, and I have turned out about fifteen acres to pasture that was formerly mowed. The method I have taken has been to move fences and subdue hedges, plant but little and manure highly. I have made it a rule for five or six years past, to plant about four acres with potatoes, and get from one to two hundred bushels per acre; and four with corn, yielding about sixty bushels per acre, of shelled corn. I generally spread on about five cords of manure to the acre, and put about as much more in the hill. My hands have told me, sometimes, that I should spoil my potatoes by putting in so much.

But the greatest improvement I have made is in subduing fallow land, which was always run round as though it was worthless; and indeed it was, as it then lay, for it was in the way, lying in the middle of my mowing land and yielded nothing of any value. I began upon the upper side, (for it lay on a gentle descent,) and ploughed about half an acre for experiment and drained it as well as I could, but the water was constantly issuing out of the ground on every part in our driest seasons. My neighbors told me it was labor lost; but I carried in considerable old hay and long manure, and laid it out for potatoes and planted them on it, and hoed them to subdue the ground, for we could not turn it over with the plough, that it would not turn back. In the fall we gathered a fine crop of large excellent potatoes. I think I have learnt by experience, that blue or red potatoes are better suited to this soil than white ones.

I went on till the whole was subdued, and laid down to herds grass and Rhode Island hay, being about four acres; and now it produces from two to three tons of good hay per acre, yearly. There is about six or eight inches of soil or mud on the top, and we then come to a hard pan of gravel and clay.

I have generally sown, for a number of years, five or six acres of pasture land to winter rye, such as was suitable, and put on no manure. I only take off a crop, and let it lie for pasture; generally sowing on Rhode Island seed with the rye. Sometimes I have sown it on the snow in the spring, for experiment, but I do not know that it makes much difference. My winter rye is usually light, say six or seven bushels per acre.

I have sown down mowing land with spring rye, believing it to be much better than oats for the land and also for the grass. The seed will take much better for some reason; and that ground which is not suitable for rye, I sow only with hay seed. I put on manure only when I plant it. — Spring rye is generally quite good, say from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. I generally reserve a spot for round or English turnips, and sometimes plough a piece of sward after taking off the hay, where I intend to plant the next year, turning it over smooth and spreading on some manure; then harrowing it well with a light harrow, to cover the manure, but not harrowing up the sward; then sow the seed thinly and harrow it in; and sometimes raise a good crop very early in this way, say from one to two hundred bushels per acre. I also sow turnip seed on my manure that I dress my corn with in the hill, and raise my early turnips for the family, and sometimes a large quantity of large turnips for the cattle. I have also made a point of raising a number of bushels of ruta baga, for my table and cattle, which I think are very excellent for milch cows.

I have about sixty acres of English mowing, and I generally have from twelve to fifteen acres of it up to corn, potatoes, and spring grain. I plant none but this. I have ploughed all of it; but shall not think of ploughing the low lands mentioned, any oftener than I find it necessary; but shall spread manure every fall.

The hay consists of herds grass or timothy, red top, Rhode Island, and clover. I have a ditch out of a swamp, and can water almost all my mowing in the fore part of the season. I mow about thirty acres of meadow or low land, which I think cuts about thirty tons of hay or nearly, and is principally the common brook meadow grass. I have thrown the water over a part of it, which has made considerable improvement to quantity and quality of hay. I like to raise my own hay-seed and sow it; I think it does much better than I can buy. I do not clean it, therefore, I cannot be particular as to quantity. I want but little Rhode Island or red top; but am not afraid of putting on too much herds grass or clover. If we do not put considerable clover seed on rich ground, the hay will be very coarse and nearly worthless. I choose the early spring sowing and think it the best; but wait till the ground gets dry, if it is not till the fall. I have been troubled about low ground taking the seed; and have a number of times sown in the spring, after the land was laid down, on what sward there was, and it has done well. I have about a hundred and thirty acres of pasture land, about one half of which was never ploughed. One half the other I plough and sow to rye, as before mentioned; the other quarter has scarcely been ploughed these forty years, or since my recollection.

The number of apple trees on the farm is about five hundred, mostly in orchards. One orchard of about one hundred trees was set out about forty years ago. One of about one hundred trees, about twenty years ago. One of about two hundred trees, about fifteen years ago. The greatest number of them are natural fruit. About fifty grafts have been grafted occasionally, as opportunity offered, and some of them are hardly in bearing. — To those trees we have done but very little, except trimming, and putting chip manure and old pumice around them, to keep the sward loose. I made about ninety barrels of cider last year, saved about ten barrels of excellent winter apples, and sold as many as thirty bushels of fall apples, and used a number of bushels in the family. As to making cider, my rule is to pick the apples as soon as I think them worth picking, and make them up into cider; and as soon as apples are ripe, shake and pick the rest, and put them into an apartment in the mill, so that they will not heat, and keep them till they are mellow and then make them up, and see that the mill and press are clean and sweet. I grind them out in the afternoon, and let them lie in the trough and on the press, till the next morning; then press the cider out, put it into clean casks, roll it into the cellar, place it where it is to stand, knock out the bung, let it work, and stop it again as soon as it is done.

I put the greater part into two hogsheads. I like them best, and am very careful to keep them sweet. My rule is, as soon as the cider is out, to wash them clean and dry them, and put them in the cellar; and if they get foul, I have tried to cleanse them by setting a rag (dipped in brimstone) on fire and putting it into the barrel, then bung it up, and sweeten them in that way; but the better way is to throw them aside, and get more. I calculate to pick all my apples by the first of October.

I have another orchard that was set out two years ago last spring, of one hundred trees, all selected and of the best kinds of fruit. There are twentyeight kinds. This orchard I have nursed and manured highly, and it looks thrifty. I wash the trees with soap and ley, mixed in equal quantities, in the spring, which I think is far superior to anything else I have ever used or heard of.

As to my house, it is twentyeight by thirtythree feet, two stories high; with a kitchen, sixteen by sixteen; a cheese-room, milk-room and buttery, running out back; with a well-room, wood-house, wagon-house; farmer's work-shop, thirtythree by sixteen; a tool-house, a corn-barn, chaise-house and a cider-mill, adjoining the kitchen and nearly reaching the barn, which is thirty by seventy, with two barn-floors. I can tie up twenty head of horn cattle, and put up four horses. There is a shed at one end, twelve by sixty; and a barn-yard adjoining, about five rods square (with a well in it,) where I keep my oxen, cows and sheep, not letting them get loose through the winter.

I have another barn, already mentioned, where I keep my hay for market, which is thirty by forty; another barn, twenty by thirty, which I fill, barn floor and all, with my poorest hay; a shed adjoining, sixty by twelve, with a warm yard adjoining, where I keep my young cattle, and let them go to a spring in the lot near said barn, to drink. This yard I clean out in the spring, heaping up the old hay and manure as soon as the frost is out, and at planting time draw it out and manure my potatoes with it, there being about twenty loads. My other yard, where I keep my other stock, I clean out in the fall; then fodder my cattle in it all winter, then cart my green manure that was thrown out of the barns, and spread it all over the yard, and then cart in as many loads of loam and spread it over the manure, to keep it from drying up; then yard my cattle upon it all summer, ploughing and mixing it occasionally, out of this yard. I carted one hundred and nineteen half-cord loads of excellent compost last fall, forty loads of which I put on my corn ground for spring; the other seventynine loads I put on my English mowing, and spread it. This has been my method for a number of years, as to manure.

I have a hog-pen, also, walled in with a thick tight wall, about three rods square, the north corner of which is dug into a side hill, at which there is a nest covered with flat stones; at the south corner of which there is a pair of bars and a house to feed them. The northeast and northwest sides we can back a load up, and tip it over the wall into the pen. This I clean out in the spring. Last spring I carted out sixty half-cord loads, which I spread on my planting land. My method here is, as soon as I clean it, to cart in old hay and straw, then loam and green manure, and add to it in the summer anything that will rot, such as bulrushes, brakes, and small whortleberry brush, which grow in our rocky pastures, and are regularly cut every other year, half yearly, and with weeds which we throw in when at leisure. I also go to the sea-shore, which is fourteen miles, and get a few loads of sea-weed, which I think very excellent to mix with other materials, and cart some mud out of a pond-hole in the woods, which is a mile off. I keep four oxen constantly and generally a pair of steers to work, five cows constantly, and about thirtyfive head of young stock. I have always calculated to raise my own stock, and raise about eight or ten calves yearly, and keep them till they are three years old. I have calculated to fat and sell one hundred dollars worth of beef, yearly. I keep one horse, and about fifty sheep about one half blooded merinos. The quantity of butter and cheese I can tell nothing about, we make little excepting what we use in the family.

My stock is the native breed, except seven years since I purchased a very fine bull, that came from New Hampshire, said to be of the Beckworth breed. I have ever since kept a bull descended from him, and have taken a premium on some of them at the Bristol County Society, also on some cows of the same breed.

As to my hogs, (I calculate to raise my own pigs,) they generally weigh about three hundred pounds apiece, and are usually six in number.

As to labor on the farm, I have a son about nineteen years old, and I have usually one hand seven months in the year, at twelve or thirteen dollars per month; also a boy, and a number of hands in hay time. This year I hired about thirty days' work, at thirty dollars. I collected all our hay into barns and stacks before August. We work out our team nearly or quite enough to pay our help. We have not used any ardent spirits for 3 years, and get along much better than formerly when we did use it, for there is now no grumbling, as there was then, for want of more. We use cider, hop beer, sweetened water, and milk and water. I generally hire such help as have families, and want all their pay from the farm.

As to rotation of crops, I like to plant potatoes the first year, corn the second, and sow down the third year with spring rye, as early as the ground will permit. I sow nearly a bushel to the acre, then harrow, and roll it in with a good heavy roller.

I feed my stock in the fall with corn fodder and good hay till cold weather comes, then with my poorest hay till spring, then with better. I give milch cows some roots in winter, such as turnips and potatoes, beginning in the fall and continuing them through the winter, lightly, as they will hold out. I never have any roots to sell, except to hired help, although we have probably some years raised nearly a thousand bushels.

To my oxen I give five or six ears of corn daily; and when I work them hard, a little meal.

My calves that I intend to raise, (which must be entirely red,) I have sometimes suffered to suck and sometimes I have fed them with new milk, till they were weaned. But the better way, on the whole, in my opinion, is to take them from the cow at about five or six days old, and give them new milk a few times and then milk porridge once a day, and they will do very well without new milk; in a few weeks, a little dry meal is very excellent. I wean them usually at three months old. I usually keep six hogs, and fat them principally on pumpkins and potatoes, boiling them together; I have a kettle that will hold about three bushels; mixing them up with a little meal, adding more meal from time to time, till they are fat. I frequently give them a little green corn on the cob, for a change.

As to fatting cattle, I have no certain rule as to the age, but usually fat them young. I seldom keep cattle till they get on the decline. Some cattle will do very well till they are twelve years old, others fail younger; I usually fat them with grass and green stalks, and when they are done I turn them off as quick as possible.

As to sheep, I have taken the first premium at the show in Bristol County, a number of times, on some of them. I let them run with the cattle in winter; they will pick out a good deal that the cattle will not eat. I give them a yard that they can run into, away from the cattle, where they usually lie. I also have a rack in that yard, made on purpose for them, set perpendicularly, that the seed may not get into their wool. I feed them with English hay. I have for some years, but not always, given them corn and turnips through the winter. I think they never did better than they did last winter. I kept them as usual, but without provender, till about the middle of February; then I fed them in these racks with fine clover hay; and after they begin to lamb, give them some corn and turnips, as long as they would eat hay. I let them out of the yard as soon as the grass starts up a little in the spring. I think they do best. I generally have them lamb the first of April, when I can keep my neighbors' rams away from them. I wish to mention one thing, which I fear you will think a pretty large story. I have a four years' old ewe sheep (a cade,) that never had a lamb; she is always fat, and never would eat any provender of any kind, and always goes with the young cattle and lives on the poorest hay I cut. Last spring I sheared 11½ pounds of fine wool from her. An agent of a large woollen establishment saw her, and said he never saw anything like her before; but this wool was two years old, not being sheared in 1830.

This rough draught was drawn in haste, and is quite imperfect. It is much longer than I expected when I began.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servant, PETER THACHER.

P. S. — If I have anything to boast in farming, I must acknowledge that I received it from the New England Farmer. I began with the second volume, and have since read it very attentively.

Attleborough, East, September 28, 1831.

Bristol, ss. September 28, 1831. — Then personally appeared Peter Thatcher, subscriber to the foregoing statement of facts and description of his farm, and the management of the same, and made oath that the same is true.

NOAH CLAFLIN, *Justice of Peace.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

LEACHED ASHES FOR MANURE.

MR GOODSELL — A very general prejudice exists among farmers, against leached ashes for manure. Vast bodies of them are suffered to go to waste or lie idle, in every direction about the country. I know by experience that they are an excellent manure. I have tried them on my garden and in field culture, and always with satisfactory results. They are brought in vessels from Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, and deposited at the landings on Long Island, sold at from twelve to twentyfive cents per bushel, carted from six to ten miles, and used as manure by the farmers of Long Island.

About twentyfive years ago I was on a visit to an uncle of mine, and saw him receive four dollars for fourteen bushels of leached ashes. I remarked, that the man could never hope to see his money again by spreading them on his land. He replied, *I know not how it is, but we grow rich by it.* I know many thousand acres of land on the Island, which are now producing fine crops of grass and grain, which formerly were too poor to produce

anything but *sorrel* and *mullen*. These have principally been made fertile by means of leached ashes, at this enormous cost of money and labor; and I am much at a loss to know why they are considered worthless among us, while they are in such request on the Island. They should be spread on the soil and intimately mixed by the plough, or used in compost. In either way, I believe they would be found equally useful to us.

Middlesex, N. Y., May 8, 1832. R. M. W.

FIELD MICE.

In the fall of 1829, I neglected to clean out the grass and weeds in my apple nursery, that contained some thousand trees. In the spring of 1830, I found two or three hundred wholly spoiled by the mice; many eat entirely off at the bottom, that were an inch and a half in diameter. I then declared that there should be no neglect in cleaning out the nursery the next fall, but owing to a pressure of business and cold weather commencing, I had not cleared out the nursery. I finally hit upon a plan to rout the mice. I took in a basket a bushel of shelled corn, and sowed it throughout the nursery in the grass. I then turned in twenty or thirty young hogs, and after a day or two I sowed another bushel; the shoats rooted the grass all over, and destroyed the mice and their habitations. Last fall I practised the same method, and find no appearance of mice. I have probably a thousand apple trees that are from one and a half to three inches in diameter, standing in grass fields. I pastured sixty or seventy hogs in them that contained the apple trees, and many times the hogs run in other fields; and there is no appearance of mice in any field where the hogs have run. I got so much in favor of the plan, that I turned them into the meadows, and let them in all my fields except where grain was sowed; and although they have been so numerous, I can discover very little of their work on my farm, containing three hundred acres of improved land, and quite a portion mucky land, such as is generally selected by the mice for their places of residence. I would observe, that there have been great complaints and much damage done in and about this section of country. Now it remains for others to say, whether the hogs eat up the mice as they do the rattle snake, or whether their trampling and continual rooting drive them off. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN SPICER.

East Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., April, 1830.

MOUNT AUBURN.

In reply to inquiries frequently made, with regard to the progress of the undertaking at Mount Auburn, (says the Boston Courier,) the following statement will explain the present condition of the works. As soon as the ground was sufficiently settled after the rains in April, the making of the avenues and paths was begun, and has been diligently prosecuted until the whole are nearly completed. In effecting this, the stumps and other obstacles have been removed, the ground ploughed, levelled and rolled, until a hard and excellent road-surface is produced. Carriages, in great numbers, now pass with ease through every part of the ground, and ascend to the summit of the hill. No place in the environs of Boston has been more frequented with visitors, in the pleasant days which have occurred during the month past. A contract has been made for surrounding the whole ground with a substantial fence of close wooden poles seven feet in height. The whole inclosure, four hundred rods in length, will be completed this season. A number of appropriate monuments to designate the lots of individuals, are now making, and some will be placed on the ground within the space of a few weeks. The planting of shrubs and flowers, the erection of a lofty stone gateway, and of a tower on the summit, with the other contemplated improvements, will take place in succession, as fast as the funds of the institution permit, and in regard to these the present popularity of the design leaves no reason for doubting. In the meantime it is hoped that proprietors of lots will give their aid, at an early period, to the general design, by erecting throughout the ground, such monumental emblems or simple inclosures, as a correct taste may suggest. Marble, granite, bronze, and cast iron, afford the requisite variety of materials for monuments, and of these a variety of plans may be seen at Mr Cary's stone-cutter's yard, in Front street. For inclosures, it is believed that a slight iron fence, or a connexion of stone posts with chains, will produce a most pleasing effect on the eye, where a monument is inclosed.

SUGAR FROM POTATOES.

We were rather incredulous upon this subject, and therefore expressed a hope that some one "near Jaffery" would give us information. A few days since, Mr Henry Russell, of North Adams, Ms. called on us, having seen the notice. He assures us of the fact, that sugar, equal in strength to our maple sugar, has been manufactured by him, purely from the potato root, and believes he shall be able to manufacture sugar equal in strength and goodness to that made from the cane. He has made several barrels of molasses, which is the first process. A bushel of potatoes, weighing sixtyfour pounds, will yield eight pounds of sugar! The expense of manufacturing he states at about four cents per bushel. Mr R. has already disposed of his skill to several persons, and is ready to enable others to commence the manufacture, for a reasonable consideration. Letters may be addressed to him, at North Adams, Mass. The present theory is, that alcohol (spirit) does *not* exist in grain, potatoes, &c, but is *produced* by the process of fermentation; so of sugar. The process which the potato undergoes *produces* sugar, and yet just as much alcohol may also be *produced*, as if the sugar had not been extracted! The molasses of potatoes produces alcohol of a fine flavor.

Silliman's Journal for January last, contains a communication, from which it appears that successful experiments have been made at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. The sugar is said not to be so sweet as the Muscavado, but may be used for all kinds of domestic purposes. "It has already become a favorite; its taste is that of a delicious sweet; and as an article of diet is unquestionably more healthy and less oppressive to the stomach, than any other sweet ever used."—*Keene Sentinel.*

GARDENING AT SEA.

We were on board a vessel the other day, just about to sail for America, and were most hospitably received in a fine, airy, roomy cabin. The captain's wife was present, and on the supposition that she was a permanent inmate, we remarked, that though she could boast of not only a floating cottage, but a cottage ornee, she nevertheless lacked the comfort of a kail-yard for the cultivation of savoys and other pot herbs. "And there you are wrong," said the captain, "and if you will go with me I 'll soon show you as goodly a crop of greens as you would wish to look upon." Our curiosity being excited, we followed him to the hold, and there beheld on a large scale, a novelty, or rather phenomenon, in horticulture. The plan was this: A sufficient number of savoy plants are pulled up by the roots, and replanted among the sand used for ballast. After a few days, the outer blades fall off, and on the other hand, new ones spring from the heat; and Capt. Carson assured us, that his stock of vegetables would continue quite fresh for months, and, barring accidents, thicken the broth of a dozen persons, lessen the chances of scurvy and otherwise mitigate the effects of salted provisions, till the man at the mast-head descried their destination, Chauleur bay, on the shores of America.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Native Country of Maize, or Indian Corn.—This grain, so important to the agricultural interests of America, appears to be of uncertain origin. Fuchs very early maintained that it came from the East; and Mathioli affirmed that it was from America. Regmir and Gregory have presented fresh arguments in favor of its Eastern origin. Among them is the name by which it has been long known in Europe: *Blé de Turquie;* and varieties, it is said, have been brought from the Isle of France, or from China. Moreau de Jonnés, on the contrary, has recently maintaned, in a memoir read before the Academy of Science, that its origin was in America. The name *Blé de Turquie*, no more proves it to be of Turkish origin, than the name of the Italian Poplar proves that the tree grew wild in Italy. It can only signify that it spread from Turkey into the neighboring countries. Its general cultivation in southern Europe and the production of some new varieties, proves nothing with regard to the country of the species. In favor of its American origin, is the fact that it was found in a state of cultivation in every place where the first navigators landed. In Mexico, according to Hernandez; and in Brazil, according to Zeri; and that in the various countries it had proper names, such as *Maize, Flaolli*, &c. While, in the Old World, its names were either all of American origin, or names of the neighboring region, whence it was derived; and that, immediately after the discovery of America, it was spread rapidly in the Old World and soon became common, a fact not reconcilable with the idea of its former existence there. To these proofs Aug. de Saint Hilaire has added another. He has received from M. de Larranhaga, of Monte Video, a new variety of Maize, distinguished by the name of Tunicata; because instead of having the grains naked, they are entirely covered by the glumes. This variety is from Paraguay, where it is cultivated by the Guaycurus Indians, a people in the lowest scale of civilization; and where, according to the direct testimony of one of them, it grows in the humid forests as a native production. —*Arcana of Science.*

Radishes.—There is a radish growing at Perth, Van Diemen's land, in a shoemaker's garden (reserved for seed,) as thick as a stout man's thigh and from ten to eleven feet high; in fact, the radish appears to take a different character in the deep and moist sands of Perth.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

"Beware of *little* expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship."

Rural Economy.

From the American Farmer.

ON TRAINING OXEN.

Mr Smith — In the 1st No. of the 14th volume of the American Farmer, I see some remarks on the manner of "training cattle," and some inquiries respecting the best mode of doing it. I am pleased with your correspondent's ideas on this subject. I have recently learned a mode of breaking steers to the yoke, which seems to me so remarkably reasonable, so humane, and so well calculated to aid in effecting the object, that I take the liberty of offering it to you, that if you think it of sufficient interest you may communicate it. I would remark, that the training of steers to the yoke is not the work of an hour or a day. Before they work well, work must be made something of a habit with them. I think, however, they are the most docile of working animals, and if our efforts to subject them are directed by reason, they are more certainly successful than with the horse or the mule; and further, that they are more perfectly subjected to our control and manifest more intelligence in understanding our commands, than even the horse. This control over them is not obtained by cruelty or abuse, by whipping and beating, but by kind and generous treatment.

The mode of breaking alluded to, is as follows: On a stump or substantial post, fasten a pole with a pin, in such manner the pole will turn round as on a pivot. The pole may be some twenty feet long, and ought to be from the ground the height of the yoke when on the steer; fix the end of the pole similar to the end of a yoke, and then yoke the steer in it. By reversing the position of the steers, one may be yoked at each end of the pole at the same time. They will soon get so as to travel round the post or stump together. If it is feared the steer may injure himself by twisting round the end of the pole, this may easily be prevented by mortising in a small bar at the end of the pole. After they are yoked in the pole, let them remain a day or two, troubling them no farther than to feed them. After they have ceased to make efforts to extricate themselves from the pole, and will travel round quietly with it, yoke them together, and there will be no difficulty in using them behind a well-trained yoke of oxen. While yoked to the pole, it is well to familiarize them by rubbing and handling them, that they may learn to be approached without the fear of being injured.

In breaking cattle to the yoke, the first requisite is, to impress them with the conviction that they are perfectly subjected to our control, and that all their efforts to extricate themselves from it are unavailing. What is to be avoided particularly, is to prevent them from learning to "turn the yoke," from becoming sullen and lying down, and from the habit of running away. Now it does appear to me, that the above mode of first handling them, is eminently calculated to prevent them from acquiring either of the above vices. It is further recommended in this, that they are habituated to confinement without the possibility of injuring themselves, and all the necessity of whipping and beating them in the first handling, is entirely superseded. One thing to be especially avoided with young cattle, is, not upon any consideration to overtask them.

I would request anyone who makes a fair test of the above mode, to communicate the result. A very great aid in breaking young steers, is, in the first instance, simply to catch and tie them to a tree and let them remain tied for a day or two. By either of the above modes, and judicious handling after being taken in hand, so far as my observation goes, steers that have been little handled and are comparatively wild, are broke sooner and with greater facility than those which have been petted and are tame.

Should the above be the means of preventing a single scene of inhuman beating of young steers, for turning themselves in the yoke, or of beating them when they get sullen and lie down, or of twisting their tails to make them get up, it will be ample compensation for the trouble of one who subscribes himself

A FRIEND AND ADMIRER OF GOOD OXEN.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TRAINING CATTLE.

I was much pleased with an article in your last paper, taken from the New England Farmer, on training cattle. The frequent abuse of our laboring animals, by those who receive the benefits of their labors and who ought in return to treat them mercifully, has often given me great pain. Indeed, it is a matter to me perfectly surprising, how any *intelligent* being can so wantonly and unthinkingly abuse dumb animals, as many are inthe daily habit of doing. I venture to say, from my own observation, (and that has not been limited in this particular,) that nine tenths of the perverseness of laboring animals, arises from the mismanagement, at some period or other, of those who train or use them. It appears to me, the rules of management in all these cases are extremely simple. You have only to study the natural disposition and history of the animals, to know how to manage them. By your own feelings, you can easily perceive that they can have but little heart or disposition to labor if scantily fed; of course, good feed is the first step in obtaining good labor. The next is to have your teams properly trained, so as to know you and also to be fond of you, and to love the sound of your voice, for animals are capable of much affection. I have known numerous instances of the kind, and in all cases with which I have been familiar, those who treated their cattle or horses with kindness, always obtained from them the most work, and that too in the easiest way.

I have employed, in the course of my business, a great many men and teams, both with oxen and horses, and I never yet knew a bawling, noisy, whipping teamster, who did a great day's work; nor have I scarcely known such a one who kept a fat team. The best man who ever did me any labor was a good substantial farmer; his oxen were always fat, and spry as colts; he would never hitch them to anything which he knew they could not draw, of course they were not discouraged; and he hardly ever spoke louder to his oxen than in a low tone of common conversation. He would frequently talk to them soothingly, and encourage them when he had a hard job on hand, which was often the case. After making a heavy pull, he would sometimes pat them on the back, but I rarely ever knew him to strike or worry his team. He carried a slender goad with a short lash, to guide them with, and a mere swing of the whip was sufficient for his purposes. I have known several such persons in my life, and I do not hesitate to say, that any person who so manages his teams, will get more labor at less expense and with more ease to himself, than by the ordinary bawling, whipping method, so much practised in our country. All the difference with these people is, that the one understands and studies the nature and disposition of his animals, and the other does not. "An even temper and a steady hand," ought to be the teamster's motto, the world over.

From the Providence Daily Journal.

PRICES OF WOOL.

The following statement exhibits the comparative average prices of wool (imported the last year) at the *present* rate of duty, and at *twenty per cent*, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Imported from	*Cost per pound at present rates.*	*Cost per pound at twenty per cent.*
	cts.	cts.
Netherlands,	62½	45
England,	57	40½
British American Colonies,	28½	19
Hanse Towns,	60	43
Hayti,	22	13.8
Spanish Atlantic ports,	36	24.32
Portugal,	23	14.42
Trieste and Adriatic ports,	51	36
Smyrna,	18¼	10.90
Brazil,	9	4.18
Argentine Republic,	7¾	2.81
South America,	11	5.15
Africa,	13	7.30
Mexico,	9½	4.20

By the foregoing bill, all wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of export, does *not exceed* ten cents per pound, will pay five per cent ad valorem; when the value *exceeds* ten cents per pound, it will pay twenty per cent ad valorem.

By the present tariff, wool of the same description pays four cents per pound, and fifty per cent on the cost on board. Henry Bowen, *Sec'y.*

By the above statement, exhibited by the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the prices of wool will be reduced as follows:—

On wool from the Netherlands the price will be reduced 17½ cents per pound.

On wool from England the price will be reduced 16½ cents per pound.

On wool from British American Colonies, 9½ cents per pound.

On wool from the Hanse Towns, 17 cents per pound, &c.

And it will be further seen, by the same estimate, that of the fourteen descriptions enumerated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the average price in this country, according to his estimate, will be 19⅓ cents per pound.

Experiments are making in Alabama, Florida, &c, to introduce the cultivation of the olive. Now that much more oil than usual is required, and the price is extremely high, seems an excellent time to press this cultivation.

NUTRIMENT OF WATER, &c.

The following article was written by the Editor of the New England Farmer, and is quoted from "Moubray's Treatise on Poultry," &c, lately published by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, with additions, &c, by said Editor.

The importance of *cooking* food for animals is not generally so well appreciated as it ought to be; nor is the principal cause or source of improvement, as well in quantity as in quality of cooked food over its raw materials, known to every economist. The researches and deductions of philosophers and chemists, assure us that *water* supplies *food* for animals as well as plants. But in order that water may yield its best and greatest effect as nutriment, either for man or beast, it is necessary to *cook* it, or increase its nutritive powers by the agency of heat; by which water, when combined with certain substances of vegetable origin, is converted into wholesome, palatable, and often *solid* food.

It is a fact, which will be acknowledged as soon as stated, that a pound of Indian meal, of rice, or any other farinaceous substance, when boiled, contains more nourishment than several pounds in a raw state. Count Rumford has stated, that "from the results of actual experiment it appears, that for *each pound* of Indian meal employed in making a pudding, we may reckon *three pounds nine ounces* of the pudding.* And again, three pounds of Indian meal, three quarters of a pound of molasses, and one ounce of salt, (in all, three pounds thirteen ounces of solid food,) having been mixed with five pints of boiling water, and boiled six hours, produced a pudding which weighed *ten pounds and one ounce.*† Thus we gain from the raw material about 300 per cent in weight, and, no doubt, the gain as respects the quantity of nutriment contained in the pudding, over and above the component parts as they existed before boiling, was still greater. The gain of weight in rice, in consequence of boiling, is still more considerable than that of Indian meal, and everyone knows that a small quantity of oat-meal will produce a very great relative proportion of gruel.

I will give other examples, proving that water is not only capable of being converted by heat into solid nutriment, but may be made to compose a constituent part of sugar, one of the most nutritious of substances. It is remarked by De Saussure, that, "As starch boiled in water with sulphuric acid, and thereby changed into sugar, increases in weight, without uniting with any sulphuric acid, or gas, or without forming any gas, we are under the necessity of ascribing the change wholly to the *fixation or solidification of water.* Hence we must conclude, *that starch sugar is nothing else than a combination of starch with water in a solid state.* The sulphuric acid is not decomposed nor united with the starch as a constituent."

It appears, likewise, that Capt. Palter, of Sackett's Harbor, at the instance of Samuel Guthrie, of the same place, has succeeded in the manufacture of sugar from the potato; and a detail of the process by which this is effected, is given in Professor Silliman's Journal of January, 1832. It is there said, that

"A bushel of potatoes weighs about sixty pounds, and gives eight pounds of pure, fine, dry starch. This amount of starch will make five pints of sugar, of the weight of nearly twelve pounds to the gallon, equal to seven pounds and a half to the bushel of potatoes, or a little less than a pound of sugar to a pound of starch. The sugar is not so sweet as the Muscovado sugar, nor is it actually so sweet as its taste would indicate.

"This sugar may be used for all domestic purposes. It ferments with great liveliness and spirit when made into beer, yielding a healthful and delicious beverage, and on distillation, a fine cider-brandy flavored spirit. It would, however, be most useful in making sweatmeats, and may be used upon the table instead of honey, for which it is a good substitute. It has already become a favorite with most people who have become acquainted with it. Its taste is that of a delicious sweet, and as an article of diet is unquestionably more healthful and less oppressive to the stomach, than any other sweet ever used."

The elements or chemical constituents of starch and of sugar, are nearly the same. According to Mr Gay Lussac and Thenard, one hundred parts of starch are composed of

Carbon, and a small quantity of saline and earthy matter,	43.55.
Oxygen,	49.68.
Hydrogen,	6.77.
	100.00.
Or, Carbon,	43.55.
Oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportions necessary to form water.	56.45.

Lavoisier concluded from his experiments, that sugar is composed of the following elementary proportions, in a hundred parts: —

Twentyeight,	carbon.
Eight,	hydrogen.
Sixtyfour,	oxygen.

Then to turn starch to sugar, it is merely necessary to subtract from the carbon of the starch, to wit, 43.55, 15.55, and it will stand 28 carbon.

To add to the oxygen of the starch, to wit, 49.68, 14.32, and it is 64 oxygen.

To add to the hydrogen of the starch, to wit, 6.77, 1.23, and it is 8 hydrogen.

Thus, by adding oxygen and hydrogen to starch, in certain proportions, and by subtracting or driving off as much carbon as will be equivalent to the additions, starch is changed to sugar. Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, and, together with the sulphuric acid, furnishes the elements necessary for the change, by the agency of the same heat which expels a part of the carbon.

Should any person still doubt whether water can exist in a solid state, combined with other substances, but not frozen, let him take the trouble to weigh a small quantity of quick lime, then slack it with water, and mark its increase of weight.

Braconnet, a celebrated chemist, raised vegetables in pure river sand, in litharge, in flowers of sulphur, and even among metal, or common leaden shot; and in every instance, nothing was employed for that nourishment but *distilled water.* The plants throve, and passed through all the usual gradations of growth to perfect maturity. The author then proceeded to gather the entire produce, the roots, stems, leaves, pods, &c. These were accurately weighed, then submitted to distillation, incineration, lixiviation, and other ordinary means used in careful analysis. Thus he obtained from the vegetables all the materials peculiar to each individual species, precisely as if it had been cultivated in its own natural soil; viz. the various earths, the alkalies, acids, metals, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, nitrogen, hydrogen, &c. He concludes this important paper with these remarkable words: "Oxygen and hydrogen, with the assistance of solar light, appear to be the only elementary substances employed in the constitution of the whole Universe; and nature in her simple progress, works the most infinitely diversified effects by the slightest modification of the means she employs."

This chemist entertained an opinion founded on experiment, that the elements of water composed plants, the decay of plants formed the materials which constitute the earth; and of course the "Great globe and all which it inherit," so far as natural causes are concerned, are products of the modification and fixation of water. Other philosophers assure us, that the remains of marine animals, &c, are found on the highest mountains; and that there are many and incontrovertible proofs that the solid parts of the globe have gained on its waters, not only within the limits of authentic history, but in some cases within the memory of man.

* Rumford's Essays, vol. i. page 258, Boston ed.

† Rumford's Essays, vol. i. page 264, Boston ed.

From the London Horticultural Register.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.

I hope you will not consider me as trespassing on the pages of your magazine, or intrusive on the patience of your readers, if I make a few observations on what has come under my notice, relative to the treatment of the Hydrangea Hortensis, with a view to *change the color* of the flowers. — Some years ago, I turned my attention to the cultivation of this plant, and looking over the pages of the Encyclopœdia of gardening, I read the opinions of some eminent practical men, who stated that a compost of turf ashes or ashes of Norway spruce, &c, &c, would effectually change the color; this I made use of, but without the desired effect; for I found that the plants neither grew so healthy, nor were the trusses of the flowers so large as when free from it, and the color was by no means a good blue. I next had recourse to a kind of peat-earth, which appeared to contain a small portion of oxide of iron; the plant in this grew very healthy and bore large trusses of flowers, but these too were far from being a good blue. Nevertheless, I am satisfied that when the soil can be obtained with a good portion of the oxide of iron, the flowers will be blue; but as I found this to be a method on which a practical gardener could by no means depend, I was very anxious to discover something that would answer the desired end. All the means I made use of proved ineffectual, I was forced, though reluctantly, to give up the experiment; but coming into the neighborhood in which I now reside, I was struck with the vigorous and healthy state of the Hydrangers kept by the cottagers here; the flowers are of an exquisitely fine blue, and in size the trusses are surpassed by none I ever saw; and a particular friend of mine, who had lived some years in the neighborhood, assured me that every year they blew the same beautiful color. The compost they are potted in is common sandy loam, mixed with about one third of fresh sheep's dung. A portion of the same dung is mixed with the water that is given to the plant; and I am informed that the young plants, which have been grown in all parts of the village, that have received this treatment, the same effects have been produced. I beg leave to submit the experiment to your readers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, June 20, 1832.

INDIAN CORN.

When the plants are three or four inches high, run a furrow with a one-horse plough in the intervals between the rows, as near as can be conveniently done without injuring the plants; making two furrows in each, turned from the rows; and then the weeds should be killed with the hand-hoe, and a little fresh earth drawn about the plant — such were the directions of Dr Deane. Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, however, observed that "wherever the *harrow* has been fairly tried, its advantages over the *plough*, in corn crops, have been decisively shown."

In Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii. page 25, it is said, that "every farmer prefers stirring the soil about the hills of corn at least three times during the season; but they differ considerably as to the times and methods. If the soil is sandy, or a fine loam, it may be harrowed once and ploughed twice, as a substitute for hoeing. But one should go through the field each time, with a hoe, and set up all those hills which have been disturbed by the team or plough. This method is not considered as preferable in any case, excepting where a farmer has land enough and labor is high. Three regular hoeings and ploughings, under all other circumstances, must be preferable.

POTATOES.

Potatoes may yet be planted; and those who have land to spare for that root, may possibly derive benefit from the following directions, copied from the work quoted above.

Seed potatoes should never be cut; one whole large potato is sufficient for a hill. The out side skin of a potato, called the cuticle, is the most durable part, and retains the moisture for the use of the young plants, until it is all exhausted. If potatoes are cut, the nutritive juice is absorbed in a great measure by the earth. The evil of cutting seed potatoes is more manifest on a dry soil than on a moist. It is a mistaken opinion, that a whole potato is not so good on account of bringing the plants too near together; for the roots will yield all we seek for, spread in all directions, and fill the hill.

Potatoes, if planted in a sandy soil, will yield one third more, if a table spoonful of plaster be thrown upon the naked potatoes in each hill, after they are dropped, and before they are covered.

Yard manure is very useful if laid over the potatoes in each hill, after an inch of soil has been laid on them; and then the hill covered as deep as usual. But if the manure is laid directly upon the naked seed or under it, a drought will injure the crop.

The most convenient method of raising potatoes, is to plant them upon the margin of cornfields. Then a horse may turn upon them when ploughing among the corn, without injury.

Potatoes should be hoed when first up, just to clear out the weeds, without making any hill. After they grow up about six or seven inches, they should be hilled up for the last time. If weeds spring up among them, they should be pulled out, not hoed out. For if hoed again, many new potatoes will set, which will never grow large enough for use but will check the growth of the others.

CULTURE OF YELLOW LOCUST.

The *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, or Yellow Locust Tree, is superior to any other kind of wood for ship-tunnels, mill-cogs, and fence posts, as well as for various other purposes, besides possessing the remarkable property of enriching sandy soils. Its culture is very easy, and may be propagated in great abundance by sowing the seed in April, May, or June, in a bed of good sandy loam, which is its favorite soil, and covering half an inch deep.— Previous to sowing, put the seed in a bason, pour scalding water, and let it stand all night; pick out such seeds as are swollen, and plant them immediately; next evening repeat the same process with such as have not swollen the first night, mix the whole and sow them; they will come up in the course of the following month, numerously; for no seeds grow more freely. When a year old, transplant them out of the seed-bed into nursery rows, four feet distant, and, plant from plant, one foot in the row. Having two or three years' growth in these rows, they may be planted successfully in any warm and tolerably rich sandy ground. They may also be propagated by suckers, which they throw up abundantly, especially if some of the wide-extending roots be cut through with an axe. An acre of these trees, planted at two feet distant each way, will contain 10,890; at three feet distant, 4,840; and at four feet distant 2,722; and it is thought at the South, that no appropriation of land is more lucrative than that devoted to this purpose.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL,

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirtyfive miles west from Boston, on the river Nashua.

May 25th. Very cold, snow during the past night, and remains on the surrounding hills till past noon; rainy, uncomfortable day. Rock Alyssum (Alyssum saxatile,) Statice, Amenia, and Daisy leaved Catch Fly (Silene bellidifolia,) in bloom, beautiful dwarf perennial plants. Apple trees in full bloom; also, Lily of the Valley (Convallaria racemosa,) and Trillium erectum, handsome indigenous perennials. Tulips in perfection.

26th. Cold morning, warmer in afternoon, and showery; sowed Mignonette, Dwarf Case-knife Beans, Musk-melons, and Drumhead Lettuce; and planted Potatoes.

28th. Cloudy, part of the day; planted Early Mohawk String Beans, and Melons; cold night.

29th. Frost in some places, very little damage done; fine day; planted Sweet Potato Slips, Beans and Melons; transplanted Ice Plants, Blue Commelina, and Tri-colored Amaranthus.

30th. Rainy, gloomy day; transplanted Indian Shot plants (Canna indica,) and Sweet Potatoes; boisterous, stormy night, much rain.

31st. Windy and much rain through the day; some damage to hot-bed lights; river very high; Spiderwort (Tradescantia virginica and alba) in bloom, handsome perennials which continue to bloom through the summer; Coralline Pæony (Pæonia corallina,) beautiful single Pæony; Anchusa and Amsonia latifolia, indifferent perennials; Columbine (Aquilegia vulgaris purpurea and alba,) Snowy Phlox (Phlox nivalis,) beautiful dwarf perennial; Periwinkle (Vinca major, minor and herbacea,) and Honesty (Lunaria biennis,) in bloom. Many birds found dead from the inclemency of the weather.

June 1st. Cloudy greater part of the day, more moderate; transplanted Indian Shot plants and Cypres vine, from hot-bed.

2d. Fair weather part of the day, very cold at night and squally; planted Yellow Pole Beans (a new variety from South America,) New Early Orange Squash; transplanted Thunbergia and Seedling Dahlias, from hot-bed.

3d. Sunday; cloudy and rainy.

4th. Cloudy and cold; planted Early Long Warted Summer Squash, and sowed new flower seeds from Tuscany and China, in pots; Sweet Rocket (Hesperis matronalis,) Perennial Flax (Linum perenne,) and Lychnis flosculi, in bloom, handsome perennials.

5th. Cloudy and dull; planted Winter Squashes, wed Parsnips and Carrots.

6th. Cloudy and cold; vegetation at a stand, and prospect very discouraging; Forget-me-not in bloom, a neat little annual; planted Persian Melons and more Sweet Potatoes.

7th. Cloudy, a little warmer, sun shone a few minutes; Senecio Aurens in bloom (indigenous perennial.) Sudden change of weather at one o'clock, P. M.; cold afternoon; prospect more discouraging; plants which have been taken from hot-bed in danger of perishing.

8th. Cloudy, sun shone an hour, warmer in forenoon; sudden change again at 1, P. M. and cold; planted more Long Warted Summer Squash.

9th. Cloudy, warmer in forenoon, colder in afternoon; apple trees still in bloom; arranged a circular clump of flowers of one hundred hardy annuals, as a specimen flower bed, so planted that the tallest are in the centre descending down to the outer circle which are dwarf plants, no two flowers of a color or shape beside each other, think it will have a pleasing effect; transplanted Ice Plants, and fine imported Balsams, from hot-bed; hoed Early Jefferson Corn, and planted over where destroyed by worms and cold; Peas have been hoed and look fine.

10th. Sunday; cloudy.

11th. Cloudy morning, a little rain; 10 o'clock the sun shines, fine warm day, prospect a little more encouraging; Iris plicata and Pæonia officinalis in bloom; Cypripedium in bloom, curious indigenous perennial.

The season is at this time at least twelve days later than it was last year, if I may judge from the blooming of flowers. Seed onions and beets look very promising; the onions which were sowed, very bad; they came up well four weeks ago, and have declined for three weeks, many have perished beyond all hope, and some parts of the beds will be so thin as hardly to pay for weeding — Long Blood Beet is making its appearance and looks promising; Lettuce, Carrots and Parsnips, well, but very backward; the Cabbages, Spinage, Salsify, Tomatoes, Sage, Summer-savory, Rhubarb, &c, came up well and only want warm weather; Beans are trying to push themselves out of the ground today; Sweet Potatoes in the same condition as when planted, grubs have destroyed some of them. Seeds in the Flower Garden come up well and the more hardy kinds are in good condition; but the tender annuals, and particularly such as were taken from the hot-bed, very bad, but think they will start soon.

Liberality consists not so much in giving a great deal as in giving seasonably.

CHOLERA.

We were not sensible till our paper was about going to press, that this disease is the all-absorbing subject. We have now but little room, and must therefore condense whatever we have to remark on this topic.

It is said, that fear is one of the most powerful of the causes which predispose to cholera. Those who dread it most will be most likely to be attacked. Dr J. E. Kay, of New York, who has resided in Constantinople and witnessed and suffered from this disease, says that the following was the most approved manner of treating it.

"As soon as the first symptoms appeared, fifty to one hundred drops of laudanum, according to the urgency of the case, were exhibited, combined with a few drops of oil of peppermint, in hot whiskey or gin; and this dose it was sometimes necessary to repeat. Blood was immediately drawn from one or both arms, and the bleeding was continued until perspiration or fainting ensued. The blood had a singularly black and viscid appearance, flowing with great difficulty; and in all the fatal cases which I saw, it was impossible to obtain it in any quantity. After the bleeding and the exhibition of the laudanum, the patient was carefully watched for a few hours, and if the pulse continued full and free, and the extremities had resumed their natural heat, nothing more was necessary than to attend carefully to his diet. If the pain, anxiety and griping still continued, the pulse small and apparently obstructed, another dose of laudanum was given and bleeding again resorted to. The least error in diet occasioned a relapse, which made its appearance in the shape of local pains in the head, bowels, &c. For this, leaches were liberally applied; occasionally blisters; and, invariably, small and repeated doses of calomel and opium.

"Cholera is not contagious. My own experience is confirmed by that of every oriental physician with whom I consulted. It rarely attacked more than one in a family. The Turkish government, at the suggestion of the medical faculty, refused to establish quarantines against this disease, but took other steps which might be worthy of imitation elsewhere. A pamphlet was published by order of the government, giving a history of this disease, the means of guarding against it, and the best treatment to be employed. These tracts were gratuitously distributed in every town and village throughout the empire.

"The greatest mortality occurred among those whose mode of living was particularly meagre and abstemious. Cholera made its first appearance among the Jews of Smyrna, during one of their fasts, and committed great ravages. It is far from being my wish to recommend intemperance, but I do not hesitate to state, that the occasional use of stimuli, in the shape of generous wine, brandy, or gin and water, was found highly serviceable during the prevalence of the cholera at Constantinople. I need hardly remark that the habitually intemperate lose all the benefit of this remedy.

"Everything in this disease depends upon prompt medical aid. When this was resorted to at an early stage, cholera became a mild and easily manageable disease."

This disease has made its appearance in Quebec and Montreal, and is said to be "spreading with fearful and destructive rapidity." But we have not heard of its appearance within the limits of the United States, and every precaution which prudence can suggest is put in practice, to guard against or mitigate its evils.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Lilly & Wait have this day published the 109th No. of the above work, which contains articles on the following subjects:—Mechanism of the Heavens; The Life of Thomas Ken. D. D.; An Historical Inquiry into the Productions and Consumption of the Precious Metals; Waverly Novels, new edition, with the Author's Notes; Tales of my Landlord, fourth and last series; Sketch of the Ryotwar System of Revenue Administration; Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Correspondence of James Currie, M. D., F. R. S.; Four Essays on Colonial Slavery; Greek Authoresses; Eugene Aram, a tale; Thoughts on the present state of Foreign Affairs; History of Poland; Mémoires sur la Pologne, et les Polonais, depuis 1788 jusqu' à la fin de 1815; Constitutional Charter of the Kingdom of Poland; Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Right Honorable William Cecil Lord Burghley.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned stated meeting, held on Saturday, June 16, Mr Otis Johnson, of Savannah, was elected a member.

Messrs Elijah Vose, Thomas G. Fessenden and Z. Cook, Jr., were appointed a committee to select and appoint a gentleman to deliver the next annual address before the Society.

Flowers exhibited.—Fine specimens of Anemones, Papaver bracteata, from Mr Haggerston, of Charlestown; Scotch and other Roses, and a variety of flowers, from Messrs Winships, of Brighton; Double White Rocket, &c, &c, from Mr Walker, of Roxbury.

Horse Pioneer.

PIONEER will stand for Mares the ensuing season at the following places: at the cattle fair hotel, in Brighton, every Saturday, P. M., and Monday (except the 25th June,) through the season; at Warren's in Framingham, Tuesday, P. M.; at Eastabrook's in Worcester, on Thursday—returning, at Grafton on Friday, A. M. and arrive at Framingham the same evening, and at Framingham the 25th and 26th of June.

Pioneer is a dark bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, ten years old this spring, is a horse of remarkable fine figure, temper and action, and a sure foal getter; was sired by the imported horse Dehash, out of a fine mare by Cub, own by Gen. Van Rensselaer of Albany. Persons wishing to improve their breed of horses, are requested to call and examine for themselves. He is pronounced by good judges not to be inferior to any horse in the State. That the public generally may avail themselves of the services of said horse, he will stand at the moderate terms of $6 the leap, $10 the season, or $15 to insure. JOHN PELTON.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. 3t

Yellow Locust.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market street, from Cincinnati, 100 pounds of Seed of the genuine Yellow Locust(Robinia pseudoacacia)—all raised the past year in the State of Indiana, where the beauty and superiority of these trees have attracted general attention. June 13.

Situation Wanted.

A married man from Scotland, who has been in this country but a few months, wants a situation as manager of a farm or otherwise. His wife would take care of a dairy, if desirable. Apply at this office. June 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
Apples, russettings,		barrel	5 00	6 00
Ashes, pot, first sort,		ton	103 00	106 00
pearl, first sort,		"	109 00	112 00
Beans, white,		bushel	90	1 00
Beef, mess,		barrel	12 50	13 00
prime,		"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,		"	8 00	9 00
Butter, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound	12	13
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
skimmed milk,		"		3
Flaxseed,		bushel	1 12	1 25
Flour, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee,		"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria,		"	5 50	5 75
Baltimore, wharf,		"	5 25	5 50
Grain, Corn, Northern,		bushel	58	60
Corn, Southern yellow,		"	55	58
Rye,		"	85	90
Barley,		"	87	1 00
Oats,		"	45	48
Hay,		cwt.	65	70
Hog's Lard, first sort, new,		"	9 00	10 00
Hops, 1st quality,		"	22 00	23
Lime,		cask	1 15	1 25
Plaster Paris retails at		ton	3 25	3 50
Pork, clear,		barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess,		"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,		"	12 75	13 00
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, northern,		"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,		pound	12	13
Tallow, tried,		cwt.	8 50	8 75
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed.		pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,		"	55	65
Merino, ¾ths, washed,		"	40	42
Merino, half blood,		"	37	38
Merino, quarter,		"	33	35
Native, washed,		"	33	35
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	55	56
	1st Lambs,	"	44	45
	2d, "	"	35	37
	3d, "	"	28	30
	1st Spinning,	"	42	44

PROVISION MARKET.

Beef, best pieces,	pound	11	13
Pork, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6½	7
Veal,	"	6	7
Mutton,	"	4	10
Poultry,	"	9	12
Butter, keg and tub,	"	12	14
lump, best,	"	14	16
Eggs, retail,	dozen	12	15
Meal, Rye, retail,	bushel		92
Indian, retail,	"		75
Potatoes,	"	62	75
Cider, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, June 18, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 197 Beef Cattle, (including 64 unsold last week,) 23 Cows and Calves, 820 Sheep and Lambs, and 69 Swine. 72 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

Prices. *Beef Cattle*—Market unusually dull, sales slow and uneven, at reduced prices; the Butchers appeared determined to reduce prices considerably, but many of the Drovers were firm at a small reduction from last week. We quote one yoke at $7; prime at 6 25 a 6 50; good at 5 50 a 6; thin at 5 a 5 25.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at $15, 16, 19, 24, 27, and 35.

Sheep—We noticed a lot of 12 extra weathers (sheared) taken at $5 62 each; also a lot at 4 a 4 25 each; lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep, as follows: $1 50, 1 54, 1 67, 1 88, 2 00, 2 17, 2 25, 2 33, and one or two selected lots over fine at 2 50 a 2 75.

Swine—Retail price for large shoats 5 cents for sows and 6 cents for barrows; small shoats 6c for sows and 7c for barrows.

Boy Wanted.

A faithful lad of about 14, who has a good education and of a turn to make a good salesman, may hear of a good situation in this city, by applying at the Farmer office. His board and a suitable compensation for his clothes will be given him. June 13.

Miscellany.

From the Hobart Town Gazette.

PARODY

On "When lovely woman stoops to folly."

Lines written on a lady spilling a cup of tea over her silk dress.

When lovely woman tilts her saucer,
She finds, too late, that tea will stain!
What ever made a lady crosser?
What art can set all right again?

Alas! with indignation burning,
French chalk she sees can never do!
Her gown is spoiled, in vain is turning,
The envious tea has soaked quite through.

Oh! that she could, more silk procuring,
Try a new breadth! but silk there 's not!
Then say what art, these evils curing,
Shall sooth the hapless fair one's lot?

The only art her fault to cover,
To hide the stain from every eye,
To wear an unsoiled dress about her,
Of poplar color, is — *to dye.*

From the Salem Gazette.

TERRIFIC PICTURE.

The following passage is extracted from Mr Sullivan's discourse, lately delivered in Boston, before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. After relating the history of the discovery of the art of distillation, which is said to have been made by the alchemists, in prosecuting their researches after the philosopher's stone, he proceeds, in a splendid prosopopeia: —

"If it be imagined, that the office of *history* is to announce the future, instead of recording the past, how would the world have received her tidings!

"In your researches after that which you should at once have known to be impossible, by the laws of nature, you have opened a fountain of misery which shall flow for ages. You have not contented yourself with pressing out the juices of the fruits bestowed upon you, and converting these into strong drink which you needed not—but you have taken this strong drink, and the harvest which was given to you for food, and have drawn from these a liquid, which is not food and which will not nourish nor sustain your earthly frame. This liquid shall be a curse upon you and your descendants. It shall be known wherever the arts of civilization are known. You shall call it the *elixir of life.* You shall believe it to be nutritious to the body and gladdening to the soul. The love of it shall grow with the use of it. It shall sooth the solitary hour and cheer the festive board. It shall charm away your griefs, and be the cause of your rejoicings. It shall be the inducement to communion and the bond of friendship. It shall be prized alike by the high and the low. It shall be the joy of princes, as well as of the meanest of mortals. It shall be the stimulant to laborious toil, and the reward for labor done. It shall be bought and sold, and make the dealer therein rich. It shall yield abundant revenues to sovereignty. Hospitality shall be dishonored in not offering it to the guest, and the guest shall be disgraced in not receiving it at the hand of his host.

"But ——— It shall visit your limbs with palsy; it shall extinguish the pride of man; it shall make the husband hateful to the wife, and the wife loathsome to the husband; it shall annihilate the love of offspring; it shall make members of society a shame and a reproach to each other, and to all among whom they dwell. It shall steal from the virtuous and the honorable their good name, and shall make the strong and the vigorous to totter along the streets of cities. It shall pervert the law of habit, designed to strengthen you in the path of duty and bind you in its iron chain. It shall disgrace the judge upon the bench, the minister in the sacred desk, and the senator in his exalted seat. It shall make your food tasteless, your mouth to burn as with a fever, and your stomach to tremble as with disease. It shall cause the besotted mother to overlay her new-born, unconscious that it dies beneath the pressure of her weight; the natural cravings of the infant shall make it strive to awaken her, who has passed, unheeded, to her last long sleep. The sun shall hide his face, that he may not behold the father's depravity; and the father shall see the object of his fondest hopes, turn to a foul and bloated carcass, that hurries to the grave. It shall turn the children of men into raving maniacs; and the broken ties of blood and affection shall find no relief, but in the friendly coming of death. As the seed which man commits to the earth, comes forth in that which he converts into spirit, so shall this product of his own invention, be as seed in his own heart, to bring forth violence, rapine and murder. It shall cause man to shut up his fellow man in the solitude of a grated cell. The prisoner shall turn pale and tremble in his loneliness, at the presence of his own thoughts; he shall come forth to die, in cold blood, by the hand of his fellow, with the spectacle of religious homage on a scaffold and amid the gaze of curious thousands. Poverty shall be made squalid and odious, even so that charity shall turn away her face in disgust. It shall attract the pestilence that walks even at noon-day, in darkness, to the very vitals of the drunkard, as carrion invites the far sighted bird of prey. The consumer of spirit shall be found dead in the highway, with the exhausted vessel by his side. Yea, the drunkard shall kindle a fire in his own bosom, which shall not depart from him till he is turned to ashes. The dropsical drunkard shall die in his delirium, and the fluid which has gathered in his brain, shall smell like spirit and like spirit shall burn. A feeble frame, an imbecile mind, torturing pain and incurable madness, shall be of the inheritance which drunkards bequeath, to run with their blood, to innocent descendants."

FAIR SPORT.

A man in Wallingford recently killed a monstrous Catamount, in the following manner: — Having two sheep killed the night before, and supposing the aggressor a bear, he procured a large trap and set it in a position considered the most advantageous for taking him. On the following morning he went to the spot, and finding the trap gone, traced it to a tree at some distance, where he found the animal secure, although he had succeeded in ascending the tree to the length of the chain attached to the trap. With the assistance of his neighbors he succeeded in despatching him. He was truly a monster, measuring seven feet in length, and weighing, though very lean, *one hundred and thirty pounds!* The first mark of the trap or animal, on the ground, was about sixteen feet from where the trap lay, from which it is supposed he must have leaped nearly or quite that distance, when the trap closed upon his leg.—*Rutland (Vermont) Herald.*

Sport for Gentlemen. — Take a double barrel fowling piece, with shot-bag and pouch, go into the fields and shoot the little birds that destroy the worms on the trees and the insects on the plants. If by your success the field birds should be killed off or frightened away, set yourself down upon a bank, and try your hand upon the useful and harmless swallows, who are skimming the meadows on their swiftest wing. It will show your skill as a marksman; and the pleasure of their dying scream will be greatly enhanced by the reflection, that their unfledged offspring will die of starvation in their nests. It would be exceller employment at least, and we know of one gentleman who makes it his sport.—*Connecticut Herald.*

Prizes vs. Blanks. — In order to show to the purchasers of lottery tickets, something like a fair view of the chances they have, for *making money*, we give the following results from a broker's books: He sold, in ten months, tickets amounting to 4565 dollars; and paid out in prizes, 1400 dollars, or less than one third.

Here then, was the sum of 3165 dollars carried out of this town and out of the State, for—nothing. It was, too, in many cases, drawn from the pockets of those who could very ill afford it. — *Portsmouth Journal.*

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at $15 each, and $1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if $20 is paid, and $1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the $20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. tf

Canada Squash.

JUST received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street, Boston, a few pounds of small Canada crooked-neck Squash Seed, that usually ripens about the first of August. Those who have lost their seed this spring, by rotting, will find this the best sort to sow at this late period, to insure a good crop of winter Squashes, as they ripen in so much shorter time than the common large winter crook-necks.

June 13.

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